Melancholy Case of Drowning. NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 9, 1853.

James Coglan, a switch tender, lost his life this morning by jumping into Mill River to save a child which felt of the railroad bridge. The child was brought out insensible by a Mr. Hassett, but will recover.

The Wilmington Brambridge Accident. PHILADELPHIA Security July 8, 153.

The statement that the bridge-tender at Wil nington was required to be on duty night and day is incorrect; he had an assistant, who divided the duties with him,

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

Henry Maxey, alias Henry Howard, a young man who reports himself as being recently from New York, haben arrected in this city, charged with extensive counterfeit money operations as the South and West.

FATAL EFFECTS OF SATURDAY'S STORM. TEMPEST AT HAVERSTRAW. THREE MENAND TWO WOMEN KILLED.

THREE OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

LOSS OF PROPERTY. &c.

(From our special Reputers.)
On Saturday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, a severe sterm of wind and rain passed over our City, without doing much damage: in the Southern part of the State the storm was more violent, and in Haverstraw was productive of very fatal results.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the storm commenced, most violently, about a mile north-west of the voltage of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., and swopt downward in a south-easterly direction, uprooting trees, damaging dwelling bones, prostrating barns, and committing great have among the cross. At Haverstraw,

BEAUTIPL SPECIMEN OF ANERICAN NEEDLE WORK.—

BEAUTIPL SPECIMEN OF ANERICAN NEEDLE WORK. mitting great have among the cro, s. At Haverstraw, besides blowing off the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, blowing down several dwelling houses, a barn at the back of the church, and other minor build ings; it blew down a large frame house occupied by about 150 persons, killing five of the inmates, fatally wounding three more, and maining a number of others.

This building had once been used as a carpet factory. but of late years has been transformed into a large dwelling house for the laborers employed in the large brick-yard, and extensive iron works of Messrs. Peck. Rutherford & Knapp.

The building was of wood, two stories in hight, 100 feet in length, and 50 feet in width. In the building were three large apartments, used as dormitories for the men, in each of which from 30 to 35 persons slept; the center part was divided into four tenements, which were occupied by married men and their families.

At the time of the storm the whole of the persons who dwelt in the house had gone in for shelter, when the wind-which appears to have swept like a huge scythe, in a straight line of about one hundred feet wide, for two miles only-struck the house on the northwestern corner, and hurled it to pieces, as though it were built of cards. The whole of the inmates were buried beneath

As soon as pessible, the neighbors turned out in strong force, and soon succeeded in extricating such of the unfortunate people as were alive from their peril ous situations. Fortunately for them, the rain descended in torrents, or their danger would have been more imminent, as the timbers of the old house were dry as tinder, and saturated with oil, and as the various stoves were in full blast preparing the evening meal fer all these people, the timber would undoubtedly have taken fire, and the buried people would have been burnt to death before they could have been extriented.

The building is owned by Messrs. Peck, Rutherford. & Knapp. These gentlemen, on being made acquaint ed with the disaster, procured prompt medical assistance. and had the sufferers cared for in the best possible

The following is a list of the

Killed.

Wm. Hruon, a young Irishman, age not ascertained.

Wm. Brasser, an Irishman, about 25 years of age. FELIX GARRIBALDI, an Italian laborer, about 45 years

of age.

MARY CHADLE, instantly killed, when taken out her young infant was in her arms, and but slightly injured. HANNAH MYER, German, 48 years of age, (wife of John Myer, who was injured)

wies not expected to recover.

HANNAH MARIA VANDERLINDEN, German, was badly in ured about the abdomen, and it is thought impossible for her to recover. Dixan, daughter of Mrs. Vanderlinden, had her right

leg broken, and was otherwise injured; she is not considered dangerous. HENRY ERNER, a young German, injured in the back

and also internally: his recovery is considered doubtful.

Stightly.

John Skwey, anhle badly brused, besides various other

James Mator, left leg badly braised by being caught between two timbers.

Several laborers, whose names could not be ascer-

tained, were also slightly injured. Damage to Property.

An unoccupied dwelling-house, undergoing repairs, near the dock, at Haverstraw, owned by Mr. Snediker, was blown down. The workmen had left to seek shelter from the storm a few moments before. Damage about \$1,000

The print works of Mr. Thomas Garner & Co., at Haver straw Village, were damaged to the amount of \$4,000 A portion of the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church ed about 50 reds north of the calamity, was blown down, and the root was also damaged. The horse shed belonging to the Church was blown to the ground.

A large frame barn, owned by Mr. Houseman, about a mile northwest of Haverstraw, was leveled to the ground The sloep North America broke her fastenings at the Haverstraw dock and was driven out into the river, and

had her topmast blown away. A sloop, the name of which we could not learn, was cansized just below Haverstraw, and her cargo much injured Her crew very narrowly escaped drowning. She has since been righted. The amount of loss could not be ascertained

The Inquest.

An inquest was held on the bodies on Sanday morning at 11 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Thomas Talmer, Source Raszard, of Haverstraw, Coroner.

The Jury made some remarks as to the insecurity of the building, and finally returned a verdict of accidental death caused by the fury of the storm of Sstarday night, and therefore beyond the reach of human control

The occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the village, as nothing of the kind has happened there for a number of years before.

At Croton.
The dwelling, barns, &c., of Mr. Oren Frost, at Cro ton, were damaged to the amount of about \$2,000. The brick works of Mr. Daniel Cox, at the same place, were damaged about \$15,000

votes on the adoption of Commiss. 1 Commiss. 2 Commiss.	e received the following official of the Probibility Liquist Liaw: No. Commun. Yes. No. 2 Calbons. 2 22 77 40 Menree 1.05 71 40 Menree 1.05 11 53 Waves. 5.01 2.00 590 Washtensw. 5.03 1421 694 Kalamarse. 5.05 50 60 Mackinst. 21 15 609 Branch. 184 94 70 Kent. 954 509 Lenswee mil.500 Genesee 1.05 600 Genesee 1.05 600 Salamw. 50. 22 600 Salamw. 50. 25
St. Clair	627 Sanilse

We have only unofficial returns from the other coun-

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.-We refer on readers to the advertisement, in another column, by which it will be seen that two new and comfortable boats have senced regular daily trips to these cool places of sum. THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW-YORK.

Reception of the President of the United States. The following order has been issued by Major-General Sandford, and directed to the various officers of the First

PIBST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MULITIA The Division will parade on Thursday, the lath inst, for the purpose of receiving and being reviewed by the Presi-cent of the United States.

The Division line will be formed upon the Battery, with

the right on Whitehallst, at 2 c clock, precisely.

Brig. G n. Morris will direct the President's salute of 21 guns to be fired upon the landing of the President, by a detachment of the 2d brigade, under the command of Col Brig. Gen Hall will direct a squadron of horse to re-

to the Division Inspector for Special Duty, upon the Bat-tery, at 2] o cleck, precisely. Brig Gen. Spicer will direct a troop of horse to the Di-vision Inspector, upon the Eastery, at a quarter before 2 Brig Gen. Ewenwill detail a company of infantry for

Brig Gen. Ewen will detail a company of infantry for Special Buty, to report to the Division Inspector for orders, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

The Battery is hereby designated as the parade ground of the Division, upon the lith linst, from 2 o'clock, A M mati the Division has left the ground. The line o' may by will be up Whitehal at and Broadway to the Sixthay, and up the Sixthay to the Crystal Palace.

The Devision Staff will assemble at the Quarters of the Mair Centeral, at a o'clock, A M. By order of Chicagos W. Sashround, Major General Gommand g. C. H. Sashround, Div. Q. M. and Acting Div. Inspector.

SECOND BRIGADE, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

New York, July 9, 1879.

In compliance with the above Division Orders, the brigsee with parade on Thursday next the 11th inst, for the purpose of receiving Gen. Franking Perce, the President of
the United State, with military honors. The line will beformed on the Battery at 81 o'clock A. M. The national
salots will be fired by the 4th regiment, as directed by the
Major General. Col. Yates will make requisition for the
processory momentum. cessary momunitien.
The Brigade Staff will report to Col. Warner for duty, on

We were shown on Saturday evening at the Hadson River Railroad station at Thirty first at, a specimen of needle work, that for delicacy of shading in colors of flowers, and heanty as well as artistic skill of workmanship, we have never seen excelled, and doubt whether it will be so in the son woolen, with center piece and border. It was worked by Miss Helen Hegeboom, of Castleton, Rensselaer Co., N Y who devoted her leisure hours during two years, to produce this finished specimen of an American lady staste and skill. A much more creditable disposition of idle time than devoting it to the perusal of "yellow covered litera. "ture."

cheet has appointed and commissioned the following entering to represent Louisiana at the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations." which is to commence in sw York City on the 15th instant:

PUSHEAU OF REV. HANDY CHASE.—This funeral was at

tended from the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt st., vesterday Sternoon, and the Church was densely filled on the coion by a sad congregation. Many of those present were sen-faring men, ship-owners, and others engaged in commerce. The pulpit was trimmed with mearning. Prayer was offered by Nev. Mr. Spaulding. The 620th of the Collection of Mariners' Hymns was then sung. The Scriptures we read by Rev. Mr. Juskip. Prayer was offered by flew Mr. Steward. An address was made by Rev. J. R. Wakeley, who gave a brief statement of his life, relating many intersting circumstance of his useful career. Rev. Dr. Mathew of the Reformed Dutch Church, who preached the dedicaon sermen of this Church, over thirty years age also made an address, in which he spoke appropriately of the made an address, in which has departed to his reward. The cath hymn of the same callection was then aurg : after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stew-ard, and the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Mathews. An opportunity was given for all who desired to view his remains. His body will be convoyed to Middle lown this morning at s o'clock, for interment.

ANYRICAN BIBLE SOCIETY - The Board of Managers

held their regular monthly meeting at the Bible House in held their regular monthly meeting at the Blobe trouse in Astor place, on Thursday, the 7th inst. Hon Luther Brad-ish in the Chair, assisted by Dr. Thomas Cock, Wm. B. Cresby, Esq. and Francis Hall, Esq., Vice Presidents.— Fourteen new auxiliaries were recognized, three in Indi ans, three in Arkansas, four in Texas, and one in each of the States of Ohio, Illinois, M ssissippi and Tennessee.— Letters were read from Paris to introduce Rev. Dr. Grandpierre. Director of the Mission establishment in that city. Dangerously Injured.

HENRY CRADIS, husband to Mary Cradle, had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

John Mern, German, husband of Mrs. Myer, serious in!

John Mern, German, husband of Mrs. Myer, serious in! now on a visit to this country; and from Bombay in refer ooks were made in German, Danish and Spanish, Special grants were made for Canada; to the Society for the Rehef of Destitute Children : to the American and Foreign Christian Union; to the Prot. Epis. Seaman's Society; to the U.S. ship Lexington: to the Bethel Society at Cleve land, Ohio; and for Panama and Valparaiso. Measures were taken to procure a supply of Bohemian Scriptures. and to prepare plates far publishing the Gospel of John and the Book of Acts, separately, in Spanish,

LAUNCH OF THE CALHOUN .- Messrs. Westervelt launchd, at 111 o'clock on Saturday, Messrs. Spofford, Tileston Co's large packet ship Calhone, for the Liverpool trade She is one of the best as well as the largest merchant ships ever built, and has capacity for carrying 2,000 tuns of treight, besides accommodations for 1,000 steerage passengers. The place vacated by the Calhoun in the yard is to be occupied by a new steamship, of 1,400 tuns, for Messrs. Harris & Morgan, of New Orleans, for the Gulf trader which Messrs. Westervelt will at once commence on.

KILLED BY A RAILBOAD TRAIN-At 21 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst. a young man about 21 years of age, named Alexander Saunders, residing at Have was instantly killed by the Express train from Albany. He attempted to cross the track at Cruger's in front of the leconceive, to join his sister, when he was caught and literally torn to pieces. A piece of his skull, some four inches square, was picked up near the spot yesterday afternoon.

CRATOR FOR THE STATE FAIR .- Hop. William C. Rive . of Virginia, formerly U.S. Senator, Minister to France, &c. has engaged to deliver the Address before the State Agricultural Society, at the annual Fair at Saratoga, in

THE POST-OFFICE

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You will do good by continuing to agitate for Post-Office reform in New-York. But you have, as yet. suched the surface only

Post-Office date of July 3. It had been nearly six days on route. In London, that letter would have been dered within three heurs after it was posted that is if not any branch office within a circle of three miles not the General Post Office and this includes a great to London), not more than three hours at the most, ald clapse before its delivery as addressed. If posted would risper before its delivery as addressed. If posted before the clock M. for example, it would have been raken from the branch office at 1, taken to the General Post Office stamped there with the Corlock date, taken out by the 2 o clock pes men, and delivered between 1 and 2. If put into a branch office outside the three mile errole, or sacressed to any part of Lendon outside that circle, the delivery would be an four later.

Nor is this a). The letter received by me, which was six days in transit from one part of New York to another, bore

pon it a prepaid stamp. I had also to pay two cents to epastman who delivered it. The prepaid stamp was to ver. I presume, the cost of detaining it six days from months fregland, if a two cent postage stamp be put upon a ten if at prepayment darries if free, in the prepayment of the prepayment darries if free, in the post upon a ten and its contractions. ers it to the address writer to the start at its to the two cent stamp, (or Queen's head, as it is called, the letter is carried to its address, and delivered, with the least possible delay, free of all further charge. There is no exaction for the letter carrier's delivery—no delay, by reason of the letter carrier's waiting for the two certs.

In England, the salaries of the letter carriers are paid

y the Post Office from the proceeds of the postage stamp ales. In New York, it would appear the method is differ-

sales. In New York, it would appear, the method is different and worse.

Reform the system wholly. Establish hourly deliveries of letters, as in London and Paris. Increase the number of letter carriers. Employ none but active, quick, inteligent men. Pay them out of the Post-Office receipts. Abolish the abominable charge for delivery. Let the prepaying postage stamp cover the transit from the Post-Office to the place to which the letter is addressed. Crown all, by establishing branch offices in all the principal thoroughfares, (Broadway alone should have six or eight.) and

do not let these be for private profit, but for public accommodation. Yours A SCFFERER.

MORE OF THE POSTOFFICE.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Triesse.
Size: While you are engaged in "stirring up the Post-Office." I will relate a little of my experience with that department. I am a stranger in this city, and having department. I am a stranger in this city, and having eccasion to mail and prepay a letter yesterday afternoon. I went to the Cedar-st entrance and advancing to the coly window open at that time, hald down my letter and charge. The clerk stationed at the window paying no strenten to my wishes. I waited his pleasure for some minuts, during which time two mera gentlemen deposited letters and money with mine. Saddenly the clerk sprang forward the window, seized letters and money, and without a wird diversified myon the parement on the outside, and world threat them upon the parement on the outside, and will struck the shutters open with my first, and demanded as explanation of this proceeding, when I was insultingly asked—why the devail didn't resal the notice. I honged in vaim for the notice referred to and left the office with my latter powering upon "the beauties of the Republican System." Meanwhile the other letters and change resembled exattered upon the payement.

M. mained scattered upon the pavement.

To the Fidure of The N. Y. Tennas.

Sin: I think that now is a good time to urge upon
the Government the purchase of some eligible site for
the City Fost-Office. The proper place for it no doub
is the Brick Church Property, on the Park, but I am in

CHANGE IN THE CITY POST OFFICE.

MAIL DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribute
Sitt: A few days since, While in Providence, and conversing with several gentlemen. I learned that it was proposed to take the New York and Boston Mails from th Stenington route, and to transfer them to the New-Haven. Hartford and Worcester lines. Much complaint was made of the injustice of this arrangement to the the citizens of Providence, especially to the business men, as the mail will not now be ready for delivery before 10 o'clock in th

of the injustice of this arrangement to the the officens of Providence, especially to the business men, as the mails will not now be ready for delivery before 10 o'clock in the morning; and, if answered the same day, the answer must be posted by a o'clock in the afternoon. The Stonington mail will be sent by way of New Lendon, and will probably be delivered in Stonington by 11 or 12 o'clock in the day, while the interneciate mails for Westerly, Charles town, Richmond, Carolina, Kingston, Wickford, East Greenwich Warwick, and the large number of villages whose mails are brought from those depairs by stages will have to wait for the 11 P. M. accommodation train from Stonington, instead of their being brought up by the 7 o'clock A. M. accommodation train as heretofore.

This will cause a delay of above zeron hours in the delivery, and will render it impossible for any person to return an answer the same day. This great and outrageous inconvenience and delay was much talked of, and many persons openly said that "instead of sending their mail matter by the Government they should send it by Express, or any other way that would be likely to meet being waits.

I an also informed that a large number of the tawns and villages of Massachusetts and Cannesieut will have the Givery of their mails retarded from trelve to twenty tour hours, so that it will now take nearly a week to send a letter to an Eastern village and get an answer returned. This new arrangement is said to be partly on the source of economy, and also to insure the prompt delivery of the European mails both to and from Boston. It will be found, however, our referring to the PostOffice Records, at Washington, that the mail carried by this line, ever since 150, bas been delivered more promptly, and has not with tower delivations parties for information, the result of which is that I learn from the Stonington and New York Commany, that on their writing to the Department at Washington for a renewal of their contract, which expired on the nonly of June, 2d Assist

To the Biliter of The N. Y. Tribbase:

Sin: Mankind are prope to find fault—sometimes justly, and perhaps sometimes unjustly: and this is as likely to be against the action of the General Government, as against the action of a State, or an individual. Every day for nishes proof to establish this truth. The propriety may in some instances be questioned, in others not. Where the transaction is of an out-accous character, affecting directly the interests of the community of a particular section, when that section is as deeply and as directly interested as any other section, being a part of the same common broth-rhood, then, we think, that we have a good and just right to complain of those who have been instru-mental in placing us in our present position. It indoubt edly is well known to you that a change has been made in

mmodation of the community, by which they could get runal matter in some kind of season. But by the ar-sement row existing here, these are, it would seem, undary considerations.

the primary one, and this, probably, is as well known to the chief instigator in this matter as to others who have concurred in it. All we ask is, that we may not be made outler for acts in which we have in no wise participated, in which we do not concur. If certain individuals, to suffer for acts in which we have in no wise participated, as o in which we do not concur. It certain individuals, having no direct interest in this matter whatever, feel disposed to cut us off from the benefits of a quick and speedy mail, let that be uncerstood. We know that the powers are against us, and we do not doubt but that they will prevail. You send a small bundle of Tethware to this place, but we cannot get them, and this is no little disappointment. I have been requested to ask if you will, after this, send them by the Naugatuck Railroad.

Please give this a place in a corner of your paper, if convenient.

Yours, &c.

**Hintecorille, Com., July 7, 1833.

A Train Swashing—Many Pracas Is and As the passenger rain of the Southern Mishigan Railroad was within tournities of Toledo, on the morong of the Fourth, an axistrse on the baggage car snapped in two. The carries when the rack with great violence, smashing it to piese, and reducing it to an unsighty pie of broken wash and glass. How a single person escaped wound in a least the strength in the rack with great violence, smashing it to piese, and reducing it to an unsighty pie of broken wash and glass. How a single person escaped wound in a least three racks with great violence, smashing it to piese, and reducing it to an unsighty pie of broken wash and the strength and the strength and the strength in the rack with great violence, smashing it to piese at the strength in the rack with great violence, smashing it to piese at the strength in the rack with great violence, smashing it to piese at the present that the province present the present time is about star coats on a dollar. The steam packet from England, arrived at Buenos Ayres recognizes the bill. Their value at the previous associates and such as a such as the coats of May 1, received at Buenos Ayres recognizes the bill. Their value at the previous association and other with the Pryvince present made in packet from England, arrived at Buenos Ayres recognizes the bill. Their value at the previous association as a such as the coats of May 1, received at Buenos Ayres of the strength of May 2, received at the previous association at the strength of May 2, received at the previous association at the strength of May 2, received by this association of the four the first passenger of the first passenger are forty as a single passenger are forty as a s

Quite a large proportion of the railroad socii-nts which we are called upon to record, are caused line the about which resulted in the death of the President's son and several other persons on the Boston and Maine Railroad last fall. The safety of the lives of passengers and the in terest of Railroad Companies alike demand improvement in the construction of caraxies and wheels. In running curves, one wheel must necessarily travel faster than the other, and as car wheels and axies are at present con-structed, this produces severe torsion or twisting of the axie, thus constantly weakening and frequently breaking it. Cannot something better be devised?

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, a friend informs us, is the guest, in Paris, of Mrs. Maria Wester Charman, formerly of Boston. Mrs. C. is an Abelitionist of the Garrison school, and in point of influence, second only to Mr. Gar. rison himself. She is spending a few years in Europe for

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reception of the President-Suicide of Isaac Goodman-Fluid Lamp Accident.

Correspondence of The N. T. Triburs.

PHILADELPHIA. Saturday, July 9, 1853.

Full arrangements have been made and a Committee appointed for the purpose to give the President of the United States an appropriate reception, upon the occasion of his arrival is this city on Tuesday. A large civic and military procession will escort him from the Navy Yard to his quarters at the Merchants' Hotel. It is expected that the President will leave the city on Wednesday morning, about the hours of 10 or 11 oclock. The Camden and Ambey Kailroad Company have offered a special train to convey him to New-York. On Tuesday evening, the President will dine with the city authorities, at the Merchants' Holel, by invitation of the Committee of Councils. It is expected that about one hunnittee of Councils. It is expected that about one hun-ired gentlemen will be present on this occasion.

we, by a finid lamp which was everturned in her lap be died at the Hospital on Friday night in great agon rom the effect of her injuries. She leaves two young

received by a procession of Philadelphia firemen, on a Friday night, on their return from New-York. After marching over a route through a number of the principal streets in the city and districts, the parade dismissed in front of the Weccacoe engine house, in Queen-st., below Second, under a handsome display of fireworks and the

plied to the remarks of the Mayor.

After leaving the Hall, the visitors repaired to the
Mint, Girard College, Fairmount, Laurel Hill, and the
Falls of Schuy kill. At the latter place they took supper with a Committee of the Weccacoe Engine Compa-At 10 o'clock last night they returned home.

by At 10 a clock has night they returned home.

The weather continues exceedingly warm. Rain would be quite acceptable at the present time.

There were 220 deaths in the City and Liberties during the week ending yesterday. Adults, 64; children, 165. Of cholera infantum, 35; consumption, 14; convulsions, 16; diarrhea, 11; dysentery, 16; debility, 10; mirasmus, 10; still-born, 15. Of the deaths, 100 were

It is indeed welcome, as the heat to-day has been India commenced on the 23d, continued on the 24th, and adjourned to the 27th inst., has not been brought to a close. When that shall at length have arrived, I intend to resume my observations on the India question.

As the Coalition-Ministry depends on the support of the Irish party, and as all the other parties composing

FROM HAVANA.

From the Mobile Register, July 4.

The steamer Black Warrier, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived at this port on Sunday morning from New York with nit strong, and Havana ist at 7. A. M.

We have received our files of Havana papers, but, as usual, they are devoid of interest.

Den Julian Zelineta, the owner of the Lady Suffelk, had been in prisoned in the Moro, but was subsequently liberated, and has geneto Spain in company with a Mr. Barrow, with the intention of bringing an action against the Captain General for imprisoning him. He is one of the wealthest men in Cuba, and known to be extensively engaged in the slave trade.

en landed on the Island of Cuba during the past The Sparish ship Bella Gallega arrived at Hayana on

the 2-th, from china, win to Counts on coarry our four-had cird on the passage.

The Spanish mail steamer Fernando el Catolico arrived at Hayana on the evening of the 30th all from Cadia, hav-ing in tow a small man of war steamer, destined for the coast service. By this arrival the interesting situation of Queen Isabel II is confirmed.

The Spanish squadron stationed at Hayana, of some six

the is received with demonstrations of great joy wherever he passes he passes.

I rice Current for the week ending Mith June.—Stram—Bull, notwithstanding axis vessels have treighted wince has week, private as before,
the first respect to the strain of the strain o

Letters received in this city from Porto Cabello, June 24th, state that the rebellion against the Government of Monagas was still in progress. On the Plains there had been a good deal of fighting, but neither party had obtain deal of cided advantage, and no spinion could be formed of the ultimate result of the contest, as both parties were

BUENOS AYRES.

From The Boston Traveler of July 2.

The Swedish brig Alfhild arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Busines Ayres to May 22. She reports that the negotiations for peace, started by the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers had totally failed, as it was found

sion of ten millions additional paper money, and the Gov-ton entwere resolved to prosecute the war to the last en-

mation of the blockade of the port, the commander of the blockading squadron had allowed all vessels, which arrived previous to May 13, to enter, and also allowed them twenty previous to May 13, to enter, and also allowed them twenty days, ending June 9, to discharge. In this way the sent. Henry A. Barling, from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, got in: also the back Lion, from Boston. Since the 12th the blockade and siege have been more rigorously entered, and have been acknowledged by all the foreign

the only writer that we are the control of the previous month the amount of bides shipped for England had not reached one-righth of the amount required by her, and if the war continued, she, as well as the United States, would have to look to some other quarter for their supplies. It is thought that it will take years for Busines Ayres to regain her former

camors are nie of important resolutions adopted by the Constinent ives an account of the murder of an Irish-

The American steamer Manuelita had arrived at Buenos vers, having been purchased by the Government as an idition to their naval squadron. The following is an account of the result of one of the guerilla engagements out to the result of one of the guerilla engagements out to the results of yesterday's guerilla are, according to the published leader of the county hilled 5 pressers trophics, a free formation of the relations between the landlord and tenant are those between two traders, says The Times. This is precisely the petitio principal which ner vales the whole leader of the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal which ner vales the whole leader of the principal vales the whole leader of the principal vales the whole leader of the principal vales the vales the principal v

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The United States mail steamship Atlantic from 150-

rpool on Saturday, June 29, with 145 passengers ar-

As telegraphed from Halifax, the Arabia arrived out

at 34 minutes past 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, 25th

ult. On 15th, at 5 55 P. M., passed the steamer Asia.

Tory Island and arrived in the Mersey Saturday diorn-

ing, in 9 days, 17 hours, 19 minutes (so reported) mean

time. During the last six days the Arabia legged 305.

310, 318, 310, 319 and 315 miles per day respectively. The following persons came passengers in the Atlan-

There A is classed, H. A. Caster, Mr. Ackerman, F. Campore, Britan Mr. Reper, Mr. and Mes A an Archaic, W. B. Huna, Mr. S. J. W. Happer, Mr. Mr. and Mes Dindin, Mes Ramere, Mr. et Wickburn, Mr. Balloforrio, Mr. oc. C. W. Hubbell, A. Briago, Mr. Pollem, W. Anfr d. Jrs. Wilson, T. McClobe, Mrs. Boddin, Mr. and Mrs. Stomass, M. Lob, Mrs. S. M. Ball and funity, and Mrs. Mrs. and Mrs. Periodical, Mrs. Land Mr

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Indian Question-Irish Tenant Right.

spendence of The N. Y. Tribane.

LONDON, June 33, 1833.

the House of Commons so nicely balance each other that the Irish may at any moment turn the scales which way they please, some concessions are at last about to be made to the Irish tenants. The "Leasing "powers (Ireland) Bill," which passed the House of

respect to improvements in the soil, compensation for

evement of the soil, either directly by irrigation, drain-

ge, manure or indirectly by construction of buildings or agricultural purposes, in steps the landlord with cmand for increased rent. If the tenant concede he

se by negligence. In order to oppose this state of "Tenant-Right" was proclaimed in Ireland—a

attempts to break down this Irish " Tenant-Right :

se we believe that no Parliamentary enactment can effectually substituted for such an agency."

Indeed, under "proper conditions of society," we should want no more Parliamentary interference with the Irish land-tenant, as we should not want, under "proper

"conditions of society," the interference of the solder of the policeman, and of the hangman. Legislature, ma

compulsory intervention of a third supreme power. Has, perhaps, The Times been converted into a social

nets, and to pour out sanguinary denunciations of "the aboriginal faults of the Celtic race," wanting the Anglo-

Saxon taste for pacific progress and legal ameliora-

Irish tenant belongs to the soil, while the soil belongs to the English Lord. As well you might call the relation between the robber who presents his pistol.

between two traders.

ganizing the "conditions of society," and the

onist! Does it want a social revolution, reor

ord and the renant.

or New York : on 24th, at 4 30 P. M. was abreast of

ived at this port yesterday morning.

Here, at least, The Times has the truth. British Par WAR OR PLACE STILL UNCERTAIN. liament does not interfere at a moment when the workedout old system is terminating in the common ruin, both
of the thrifty landlord and the needy tenant, the former
being knocked down by the hammer of the Europhered
I states Commission, and the latter expelled by compulsory emigration. This reminds us of the old Saltan of
Morecco. Whenever there was a case pending between
two parties, he knew of no more "potent agency" for
settling their controversy, than by killing both parties.

"Nothing could tend," concludes The Times with regard
to Tenant Right, "to greater confusion than such a commusumistic distribution of commission than such a commusumistic distribution of commission than such a commismany right in the land, is the landlord."

The Times seems to have been the sleeping Epimeliament does not interfere at a moment when the worked-Change in the Spanish Ministry. DESTRUCTIVE EARTHOUAKE IN PERSIA Dates: Liverpool, June 29: London, 28th.

are right in the land, is the landlord. The Times seems to have been the sleeping Epimenisdes of the past half century, and never to have heard of the hot centroversy going on during all that time upon the claims of the landlord, not among social reformers and Communists, but among the very political economists of the British middle-class. Ricardo, the creator of motors. mists of the British middle-class. Rheardo, the creator of modern political economy in Great Britain, did not controvert the "right" of the Isadiord, as he was quite convinced that their claims were based upon fact, and right, and that political economy in general had, nothing to do with questions of right; but he attacked the land-monopoly in a more unassuming, yet more scientific, and therefore more dangerous manner. lie proved that private propietorship in land, as distin-cuished from the respective claims of the laborer, and of the farmer, was a relation quite superfluous in, and in-coherent with the whole frame-work of modern produccoherent with the whole frame-work of mostern produc-tion: that the economical expression of that relation-ship and the rent of land, might, with great advantage be appropriated by the State; and finally that the interest of the landlord was opposed to the interest of all other classes of modern society. It would be tedious to enu-merate all the conclusions drawn from these premises by the Ricardo School against the landed monopoly. For my end, it will suffice to quote three of the most recent economical authorities of Great Britain.

The Landon Economiss, whose chief editor, Mr. J.

too, and not only a Whig, but also an inevitable Treasury appendage in every Whig or composite uninstry, has contended in different articles that exactly speaking there can exist no title authorizing any indicidual, or any number of individuals, to claim the exclusive proprie-

Herbert Spencer's work, "Social Statics, London, "1851," also, purporting to be a complete refutation of Communism, and acknowledged as the most elaborate

development of the Free Trade doctrines of modern England.

No one may use the earth in such a way as to prevent the rest frem similarly using it. Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land, or the rest would live on the carth by sufferance only. The landless men might equitably be expelled from the earth altogether.

It can never be pretended, that the existing titles to such property are legitimate. Should any one think so let him look in the Chronicles. The original deeds were written with the sword, rather than with the pen. Not lawyers but solders were the conveyancers blows were the current coin given in payment; and for seals blood was used in preference to way. Could valid claims be thus constituted? Hardly. And if not, what becomes of the pretensions of all subsequent holders of estates so obtained? Does sale or bequest generate a right where it did not previously exist? If one act of transfer oan given of title, can many? At what rate per annum of invalid claims become valid? The right of manking at large to the earth's surface is still valid, all deeds, customs and have notwithstanding. It is impossible to discover any mode in which land can become private property.

We don't deny landbrodism by our legislation. Is a casual, a railway, or a turnpike road to be made? We do not scruple to seize just as many acres as may be requisite. We do not wait for consent. The change required would simply be a change of landbords. Instead of being in the possession of individuals, the country would be able by the great corporate body—society. Instead of leasing his acres from an isolated proprietor, the former would lease them from the nation. Instead of paying his rent to the superior should be public officials, instead of private ones, and tendemand for increased rent. If the tenant concede, he has to pay the interest for his own money to the landlord. If he resist, he will be very unceremoniously elected, and supplanted by a new tenant, the latter being enabled to pay a higher rent by the very expenses incurred by his predecessors, until he also, in his turn, has become an improver of the land, and is replaced in the same way, or put on worse terms. In this casy way a class of absentee landlords has been enabled to packet, not merely the labor, but also the capital, of whole generations, each generation of Irish peasants sinking a grade lower in the social scale, exactly in proportion to

rent to the agent of Sir John, or the Grane, he win pay tan agent, or departy agent of the community. Siewarts would be public officials, instead of private ones, and tenantry the only land tenure. Pushed to its ultimate consequences, a claim to available pessession of the soil involves land owning despetism.

Involves land owning despetism.

Thus, from the very point of view of modern English political economists, it is not the usurping English landlord, but the Irish tenants and laborers, who have the only right in the soil of their native country, and The Times, in opposing the demands of the Irish people, places itself into direct antagonism to British middle-class science.

cond case it seems equally obvious that he should not run the risk of the investment without a proper assurance of

The East Judia Company - Ita History and Results.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.
LONDON, Saturisy, June 21, 1833.
The debate on Lord Stanley's motion to postpone legislation for India, has been deferred until this evening. For the first time since 1783 the India Question has become a Ministerial one in England. Why is this?

The true commencement of the East India Commencement

single Company. Till then the very existence of the original East India Company was repeatedly endangered, once suspended for years under the protectorate of Cromwell, and once threatened with utter dissolution by parliamentary interference under the reign of William III. It was under the ascendancy of that Dutch Prince when the Whigs begame the tarners of the revenues of the British Empire, when the Bank of England aprung into life, when the protective system was firmly established in England, and the balance of power in Ferrore was definitively settled, that the existence of an established in England, and the balance of power in Europe was definitely settled, that the existence of an-East India Company was recognized by Parliament. That era of apparent liberty was in reality the era of monopolies not created by Royal grants, as in the times of Elizabeth and Charles I., but authorized and nationof Elizabeth and Charles 1, but authorized and nation-alized by the sanction of Parliament. This epoch in the history of England bears, in fact, an extreme likeness to the epoch of Louis Philippe in France, the old landed aristocracy having been defeated, and the bourgeoisie not being able to take its place except under the banner of moneyocracy, or the "haute finance." India Company excluded the common people from the commerce with India, at the same time that the House of commons excluded them from parliamentary represen tation. In this as well as in other instances, we find the first decisive victory of the beargeoisis over the feudal aristocracy coinciding with the most pronounced re-

The union between the Constitutional Monarchy and the monopolizing monied interest, between the Company of East India and the "glorious" revolution of 1633 was fostered by the same force by which the liberal interests and a liberal dynasty have at all times and in all countries met and combined, by the force of corruption, that first and last moving power of Constitutional Monthat first and last moving power of Constitutional Mon-archy, the guardian angel of William III, and the fatal that first and last moving power of Constitutional Monarchy, the guardian angel of William III. and the fatal demon of Louis Philippe. So early as 1633, it appeared from parliamentary inquiries, that the annual expenditure of the East India Company, under the head of "gifts" to men in power, which had rarely amounted to above £1,290 before the revolution, reached the sum of £90,000. The Duke of Leeds was impeached for a bribe of £5,000, and the virtuous King himself convicted of Laving received £10,000. Besides these direct bribacies, rival Companies were thrown out by tempting eries, rival Companies were thrown out by tempting Government with loans of enormous sums at the lowest interest, and by buying off rival Directors.

The power the East India Company had obtained by bribing the Government, as did also the Bank of Eng-land, it was forced to maintain by bribing again, as did

one tenant he will find it so much the harder to get another, and whereas his occupation compists in letting land, he will find his land all the more difficult to let. made to the Government.

The events of the seven-years-war transformed the The case stands rather differently in Ireland. The more a landlord injures one tenant, the easier he will find it to oppress another. The tenant who comes in, is the means of injuring the ejected one, and the ejected one is the means of keeping down the new occupant.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.

is the Brick Church Property, on the Park, but I am in-formed that the Church will not release to the Corpora-tion upon acything like fair or equitable terms. The Post Office would have been permanently located on this ground many years ago, but f r the opposition of one or two of the Trustees of the Church. We suppose that a like difficulty will occur again. The next best place that now occurs to me is the Tubernacile property, on Broad-wey. This preperty is accessible from three streets, and can be purchased or leased at a fair price. Dur Goods.

CHANGE IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Son. I like what you say about the City Post Office. It is time some change was made. I am indid he First Church property near the City Hall can be obtained for that purpose. That is the proper site for a new Post Office, and the ground is admirably adapted to the purpose. Light on a 1 sices, broad streets, and plenty of room for carts and mail wargone as well as for the delivery windows. Who on the part of the Government is authorized and can act on the part of the Government is authorized and can act on the part of the Government is authorized.

To the Bditor of The N. Y. Tribune

edly is well known to you that a change has been unde in some of the mail routes in this section, perhaps some are for the better, while others are for the worse. It is of this of which we complain, and we feel disposed to make our complaint public through the columns of your paper. A new raute was established here, which went into operation on the lat of duly, and the effect has been anything but acceptable to this community. For instance, from the commencement till this time we have had one mail from New York, and even our Hartford mail, a distance of only caulles from this place, we have had one may from there. Now is it to be supposed that we are quietly and submissively to submit to this outrage. We had supposed that one object of a mail route was the easy and speedy transmission of the various mail matter passing through the mails. We had supposed that another object was the

Another object, plainly visible, though not divulged, is a primary one; and this, probably, is as well by

An edition of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, in Spanish, is announced as in press. It is to be issued in six numbers at 61 cents each.

Aguez Maria Opea was badly burned within a day or

The Columbian Engine Company, of Baltimore, was

Second, under a handsome display of neworas and observers of themsands of people.

Yesterday monding the Raltimoreans visited the Hall of Independence, where they were received by Mayor Gilpin. Mr. Wm. R. Kehrun, on behalf of the Committee of the Weccacoe Engine Company, introduced the strangers to the Mayor, by whom they were received and welcomed to the Hall and to the city in a continued.

ent speech.
Mr. James Mullin, the Marshal of the Company, re-

The debate on Lord Stanley's motion with respect to India commenced on the 25d, continued on the 24th, and A fine north-east sterm is so ourning with us this after-

The bark Jasper had recently landed 650 slaves on the

Queen Isabel II is confirmed.

The Spanish squadron stationed at Havana, of some six or eight vessels, were maneavering off the Moro, and had been so empleyed for several days.

The Spanish cervette from Trindad (Cuba) for Cadiz, was, on the 11th inst, carried by strong currents in a calim, on the Shoals of Resario, where she remained, not witstanding all wherts were made to get her off. Crow and passengers taken from her by an English schooner, name not mentioned, the 12th uit, P. M.

The Archbeshop of Cuba is on a tour through the island has received with demonstrations of great loy wherever

VENEZUELA.

the ultimate result of the contest, as both parties were weak in the materiel of war.

Several of the Provinces had issued pronunciamentos declaring in favor of Federalism. Porto Cabello remained quiet but business was at a stand still.

A letter from Caraccas of June 7, received in Philadelphia, says that the Government has put down the revolution, and that several of the revolutionary Generals had

mpossible to bring the beiligerent parties to terms

wers. Provisions and fuel, and also oil, were becoming very

The British Packet of the latest dates after chronicling the arrival of the Prince mail steamer mentions that

and her child, and then plundered the house.

The American steamer Manuelita had arrived at Buenos.

The United States sloop of war Jamestewn was in port in the 21st, also two British war-steamers and one

"But" says The Times "in point of fact, the relation etween Irish landlords and tenants will soon be reformed between Irish landlords and terants will soon be reformed by an agency more potent than that of legislation. The property of Ireland is fast passing into new hands, and, if the present rate of amirration. present rate of emigration continues, its cultivation

The London Economist, whose chief editor, Mr. J. Wilson, is not only a Free Trade-oracle, but a Whig one,

torship in the seil of a nation.

Mr. Newman, in his "Lectures on Political Economy." London, 1851," professedly written for the purpose of refuting Socialism, tells us:

"No man has, or can have, a natural right to land, except

expressly confirms the claims of the Irish tenantry, and in lectures held before the most select audiences of the British aristocracy.

In conclusion let me quote some passages from Mr.

commons on Friday last, contains a provision that for he improvements made on the soil and separable from he soil, the tenant shall have at the termination of his lease, a compensation in money, the incoming tenant being at liberty to take them at the valuation, while with arranged by contract between the land-A tenant having incorporated his capital, in one form or another, in the land, and having thus effected an im-

the exertions and sacrifices made for the raising of their condition and that of their families. If the tenant was condition and that of their lamilies. If the tenant was industrious and enterprising, he became taxed in consequence of his very industry and enterprise. If, on the centrary, he grew inert and negligent, he was represched with the "aboriginal faults of the Celtic race." He had, accordingly, no other alternative left but to become a pamper—to pamperise himself by industry, or to cause rise by negligence. In order to greatly the second of the context of

right of the terant, not in the soil but in the improve-ments of the soil effected at his cost and charges. Let us see in what manner The Times, in its Saturdays leader, There are two general systems of farm occupation. Either a tenant may take a lease of the land for a fixed number of years, or his holding may be terminable at any time upon certain notice. In the first of these events, it would be obviously his course to adjust and apportion his outlay so that all, er nearly all, the benefit would find its way to him before the expiration of his term. In the second case if seems equally obvious that he should not reason to the second case if seems equally obvious that he should not reason.

Where the landlords have to deal with a class of large capitalists who may, as they please, invest their stock in commerce, in manufactures or in farming, there can be no doubt but that these capitalist farmers, whether they take long leases or no time leases at all, know how to so take long is uses or no time leases at all, anow how to secure the "proper" return of their outlays. But with regard to Ireland the supposition is quite fictitious. On the one side you have there a small class of land monopolists on the other, a very large class of cannot be dated from a more remote epoch than the year 1702, when the different societies, claiming the monopoly of the East India trade, united together in tenants with very petty fortunes, which they have no chance to invest in different ways, no other field of production opening to them, except the soil. They are therefore, forced to become tenants at will. Being once tenants at will, they naturally run the risk of losing their revenue, provided they do not invest their small capital. Investing it, in order to secure their revenue, capital. Investing it, in order to secure their revenue, they run the risk of losing their capital, alag.

Perhaps, continues The Trime, "It may be said, that in any case a tenantry could hardly appre without something being left upon the ground, in some shape or another, representing the tenant's own property, and that for this compensation should be forthcoming. There is some truth in the remark, but the demand thus created ought, in der proper conditions of society, to be easily adjusted between landiord and tenant, as it might, at any rate, he provided for in the original contract. We say that the conditions of society should regulate these arrangements, because we helieve that no Parliamentary enactment can

gistracy, and armed force, are all of them but the of-spring of improper conditions of society, preventing those arrangements among men which would make useless the action against the people, a phenomenon which has driven more than one popular writer, like Cobbett, to look for popular liberty rather in the past than in the "ments' emanating from them, instead of "Parlia-"mentary enactments!" England has subverted the conditions of Irish society. At first it confiscated the conditions of from society. At area it confiscated the land, then it suppressed the industry by "Parliamentary "ensements," and lastly, it broke the active energy by armed force. And thus England created those abouting ble "conditions of society" which enable a small casts of rapacious fordlings to dictate to the Irish people the erms on which they shall be allowed to hold the land and to live upon it. Too weak yet for revolutionizing and to live upon it. Too weak yet for revolutionizing those "social conditions," the people appeal to Parhament, demanding at least their mitigation and regulation. But "No, says The Times; if you don't live under proper conditions of society, Parliament can't mend that. And if the Irish people, on the advice of The Times, tried to-morrow to mend their conditions of society, The Times would be the first to appeal to bayonts, and to room out sangulary denunciations of the

the Bank of England. At every epoch when its mono-poly was expiring, it could only effect a renewal of its charter by effering fresh loans and by fresh presents

The events of the seven-years-war transformed the East India Company from a commercial into a military and territorial power. It was then that the foundation was laid of the present British Empire in the East. Then East India stock rose to £253, and dividends were then paid at the rate of 124 per cent. But then there speared a new enemy to the Company, no longer in the shape of rival societies, but in the shape of rival ministers and of a rival people. It was alleged that the Company's territory had been conquered by the aid of British fleets and British armies, and that no British subjects could hold territorial sovereignties independent of the Crown. The ministers of the day and the people of the day claimed their share in the "wonderful treasures" imagined to have been won by the last conquests. The Company only saved its existence by an agreement made in 1707 that it should annually pay £460,000 into the National Exchequer. National Exchequer.

and the traveler who presents his purse, a relation But the East India Company, instead of fulfilling its